VOL. LV.-NO. 278.

people of New Jersey, and of New York, too, were startled to hear that such a crime had been committed in the former State, within fifty miles of this city, as it was supposed could hardly occur in a law-abiding Eastern community. Samuel Johnson, an old negro. who was familiarly called Mingo Jack, because he used to attend a trotting horse of that name. had been lynched in an atrocious manner at Eatontown, because, as there was a good deal of reason to believe, he had assaulted Miss Anjoline Herbart, a white girl. The negro pro-tested his innocence to the last, and in the most heartrending manner implored his assassins to spare him.

Now comes an appalling story in the shape of a confession from the real criminal that Mingo Jack was indeed innocent. Richard Kearney, a negro, under sentence of death in Freehold, N. J., for the murder of Mrs. Margaret Purcell. voluntarily made a sworn statement to officials on Saturday that it was he, not Mingo Jack, who assaulted Miss Herbert. The con-

fession is as follows;
I, Richard Kearney, late of Long Branch, New Jersey, convicted of murder in the first degree of Margare Purcell, and undersentence of death, and to be executed on Wednesday, the 18th day of July, A. D. 1888, do make the following full, free, and voluntary confession on my part, and without any hope of respite, new trial, or

ardon. In March, 1886, I worked for Mr. William Henderson at Cedar avenue, West Long Branch, N. J. I had been to work for him a year then. I know Anjoline Herbert by sight. I remember hearing of the attempted crime of rape upon her person. I know of Samuel Johnson, alias "Mingo,Jack," being arrested and lynohed for that crime; that was in the month of March, 1886. I know who committed the crime on her. It was myself, Richard Kearney, who did it. It was about a quarter of Sichard Kesrney, who did it. It was about a quarter of a mile from where she lived to the place where I did it in the woods. I first saw her about two hundred yards from the pond coming through the woods, coming from her home and going toward Hoppertown. I had a little stick in my hand, and I touched her on the shoulder and she turned round and said, "I thought it was Hob Johnson." I said no. I asked her if she knew Bob Johnson's father. I said lob Johnson is Mingo Jack's son. She said she did not know him. After the occurrence in the woods I went back to the pend and got a load of ice, and then went back home to William Henderson's with a load of ice.
When I first saw Miss Herbert I was in the wagon in
company with — and —, I got out of the wagon
and went after Miss Herbert, and they drove on to the Mingo Jack was not there in the woods when I pond. Mingo Jack was not there in the woods when I was there with Miss Herbert, and I did not see him that

I wore that day a black derby hat, with stiff brim, a brown knit jeraey, with two rows of large pearl buttons as large as a two-cent piece, and underneath had on a striped jumper, with blue and white stripes, and blue overalis. I had been at work all day carting ice from on Map's pond to Mr. Henderson's. Carted the Ilis RICHARD X KRARNET.

mark.
Witnesses present at the taking of the above statement, who heard the same restated and who were present when said Richard Kearney subscribed his mark J. C. LAWRENCE, Justice of the Peace; R. A. VANDERVERE, HOUSTON FIELDS, Deputy Sheriff:

CHARLES E. STRONG, Constable Miss Herbert, the victim, lived with her parents in a queer jumble of a house on the Poplar road, two miles south of Entontewn. There are no inhabited dwellings in sight of the house. In the middle of the afternoon of March 5, 1886, Miss Herbert left her home to go to the house of Jackson Brown, a neighbor, who lived three-quarters of a mile away. To go to Mr. Brown's house quickly Miss go to Mr. Brown's house quickly Miss Herbert turned off from the main road to a wagon track which ran through the thickest part of the woods around the homestead. Her father, who was at work near by, saw a, colored man who looked like Mingo Jack itollow her up the main road, but Mingo Jack lived up the road a little way, and the father thought nothing of it. As soon as the man had passed up the road far enough to be out of sight of Herberthe turned into the woods. The man did not hurry, because the way was long and wood lined, and he wanted her to get so far from the house that no one would hear her if she should scream. On his way through the woods he came aeross a pile way through the woods he came across a pile of cordwood, and selected a round stick three feet long and an inch in dismeter. He struck into the road after her, and followed her down across a morass and half way up the opposite side. Then he hurried up steatibily behind her, his feet making no sound in the soft yellow sand, and without a word struck her a heavy blow behind the right ear. She fell to the ground with a scream, but he grasped her by the throat with his left hand and by the shoulder with his right, and lifted her to her feet, telling her if she made any noise or resisted him in any way he would kill her with the ollb. He led her balf stunned a hundred yards back into the brush from the wagon track. When he was rendy to go he assisted her to her feet and told her to go home, warning her with a threatening gesture that if she mentioned her misfortune to any one, or if size ever spoke his name, he would murder her at sight. With that he ran into the woods and disappeared. way through the woods he came across

sight. With that he ran into the woods and disappeared.

There was intense excitement in the little community when the crime was discovered. Miss Herbert declared that the man said he was Mingo Jack, and her father got down his shot gun and started out to kill that negro. But he went first to Eatontown to get a doctor for his girl. Constable Herman Diebenthal, with a posse of excited villagers, started for Mingo Jack's little cottage. He found Mingo Jack in his shirt sleeves sitting by a little iron stove with several members of his family around him. Mingo Jack was said to be seventy years old, though he was very spry and active for his age.

Jack in his shirt sleeves sitting by a little fron stove with several members of his family around him. Mingo Jack was said to be seventy years old. though he was very spry and active for his age.

"I have come to put you under arrest," said the constable.

"What for?" said Mingo Jack.

"For criminal assault on Anjoline Herbert,"

"Indeed I didn't do anything," said the old man but the constable would have no words, and the old man put on his coat and climbed into the wagen.

Mingo was put in the Eatontown lockup, and the constable paid no attention to threats he heard of lynching, but went home and slept soundly all that night. About midnight a party of a dozen men walked down the main street carrying two clubs, a pickaxe and a rope. When they reached the lockup they tried to shoot Mingo Jack through the bars of the cell window, but the neart odogad the builets, screaming horribty all the time.

Finally the men broke down the heavy door of the lockup and entered. Then they broke in Mingo's cell door. It was a rickery little village lail. As the door swung open the men of help, and shouted "Murder!" His cries were of no avail, for as the door swung open the men and advance crowded in and began beating him over the head with their clubs. He stopped shouting then, and there was an awful struggle in the little \$x7 loot cell.

Mingo was an athlete. The soft pine floor was seamed and scarred to an incredible depth, where he dug the nails of his boot heels into it in a vain endeavor to force his way out past the men who rained blows on him. Clots of blood fleeked the wall far above his head. There were dints in the pine sheathing smeared with headlong against the little wooden sink in one corner. A bloody silver, half an inch thick, was found on the floor aiterward that had been knocked off the sink by his head, as a three-cornered wound demonstrated. Finally, by superhuman affort, he cleared the cell and made for the door, only to be met by those on guard and driven like a wild animal into the other cell. Thore he t

the contest.

Some one of the gang knew how to the a hangman's knot. The noose was made ready, and was slipped over the head and drawn tight under the ear of the prisoner. Then he was dragged to the front door, the end of the rope was passed around one of the middle barsover the transom, and Mingo was drawn up until his bare head struck the transom beam. Then while two nor held the rethering arms to his sude the rope was passed twice around his body and arms, secured by two tight tody and arms, secured by two tight libliches, and the end made fast to the door ob. When all was secure, the gang waited the millpond at the back of the fall, broke see with the big sledge, washed the blood

MINGO JACK WAS INNOCENT.

BTARTLING CONFESSION MADE BY MURDERER KEARNEY.

What do the New Jersey Lynchers Think of Their Crime New Learney Says it was He, and Not Mingo Jack was He, and Not Mingo Jack was He, and Not Mingo Jack was Cubised to Beath in the Entontewa Jath. One spring morning two years ago the people of New Jersey, and of New York, too, was restricted to hear that group a crime had

was some talk connecting Richard Rearney with the outrage, but it never amounted to anything.

Kearney was tried before Judge Sendder for the murder of Mrs. Purcell at Freehold on May 18. Both Mrs. Purcell and Rearney were employed in one of Mr. Lyddy's cottages at Elbergm. On the morning of Feb. 13. Robert Forfar, who delivered meat to Mrs. Purcell, saw Kearney near the cottage about 9 o'clock. A little after 10 o'clock Lewis Brown, who drove up to the cottage with a load of coal, was called into the house excitedly by Kenrnoy. He saw Mrs. Purcell sitting by a window with blood streaming from her face, ours and neck. Kearney also called his wife from an adjoining cottage, and when she got there Mrs. Purcell was senseless. Kearney told Brown that he had just entered the cottage and found Mrs. Purcell bleeding. Brown asked Mrs. Purcell was unintelligible. Brown went to the coal bin and saw blood on the floor of the cellar steps and a pool of it at the foot of the cellar staircase. During that day Mrs. Purcell continued delirious and could give no account of what had happened. But the next day she grew rational and to her niece. Minnle Butler, and Mrs. Sarah Wilson, who was called in to nurse her, she told a dreadful story. She said that Kearney knocked her down cellar, and assaulted her. Heleft her insensible there. When she regained her senses and crawled up stairs, Kearney kieked her down cellar, and assaulted her. Heleft her insensible there. When she regained her senses and crawled up stairs, Kearney kieked her down cellar, and assaulted her. Heleft her insensible there. When she regained her senses and crawled up stairs, Kearney kieked her down cellar, and assaulted her. Heleft her insensible there. When she regained her senses and crawled up stairs, Kearney kieked her down cellar, and assaulted her. Heleft her insensible there, when she regained her senses and crawled up stairs, Kearney kieked her down cellar, and assaulted her. Heleft her poor woman she constantly saw nexroes around her, and prayed pleeus

pinces and one of her ears was forn off. There were deep finger prints in her neck. During the few nights of life which yet remained to the poor woman she constantly saw negroes around her, and prayed piteously to be protected from them. She lay lif for some time in Elberon, and made an ante-morton statement of Kearnev's crime. She was finally removed to St. Vincent's Hospital in New York, where she died on March 17. On the trial of Kearney, when Minnie Butier recounted the dead woman's story to her of the negro's assault, Kearney trembled like a leaf, yet when the time came for putting in his defence he took the stand calmly and without apparent nervousness, and told a story of his movements to prove an alibi and fix the crime upon some mknown negro. It was the theory of the defence that Mrs. Purcell mistook Kearney for another man. The prosecution proved that Kearney served a year in State prison for an assault on a white woman in Middletown, N. J., in 1881. Kearney is a tall, powerful negro, very black, and not bad looking.

Some time after his conviction and sentence Kearney in timated to State Detective Frank Pattison that there was something on his mind regarding the Mingo Jack affair of which he wished to speak. Pattisen called in John W. Swart, Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas, and Kearney told the latter several days ago that he had a confession which he wished to make. At 4 o'clock on Saturday Kearney sent for Mr. Swart and said that he, not Mingo Jack assaulted Miss Herbert, Kearney then dictated his confession given above, and wore to it. As Kearney describes his dress in the confession, the latter is very similar to that worn by Mingo Jack on the day of his arrest. The confession, too, corroborates Miss Herbert's statement that the man who assaulted her said he was Mingo Jack.

## JUSTICE HAYNESWORTH'S MURDER.

Shot in IIIs Office in a Fight Between Men

COLUMBUS, June 3.-Three days ago the trial of P. G. Bowman and Walter Harby, charged with the murder of Justice George Haynesworth, was begun in Sumter. There were five men indicted for this murder, but Bowman and Harby were considered to be the most culpable, and their trial was brought up first. The murder created the most intense excitement throughout the State. Haynes worth was a man of high standing and the five defendants were among the best families in the State. The two men on trial had distinguished counsel, while the State was represented by the State. The two men on trial had distinguished counsel, while the State was represented by the Attorney-General and the Circuit Solicitor. Judge Aldrich sat upon the bench until 6 this morning, when a verdict of "Not guilty" was brought in. The other three defendants will next be tried, but they cannot now be convicted.

The tragedy was due to had brood between the Keelsee and the Bowmans. John R. Keels was employed as counsel of the creditors of a business house at Bishopville, and P. G. Bowman, Jr., was the agent of the assignee of the creek of the state was been also becaused for the corner where was an one of the services. They will be done-wred and that had been defendents will not be substituted by the same of the state was the problem of the services. They will be done-wred and that had been defendents will not be substituted by the same of the state was the problem. The tragedy was due to bad blood between the keeping of the creditors of a business house at Bishopville, and P. G. Bowman, Jr., was the agent of the defendence of the creditors of a business house at Bishopville, and P. G. Bowman, Jr., was the agent of the defendence of the creditors of the cr trial of P. G. Bowman and Walter Harby, Attorney-General and the Circuit Solicitor.

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The tragedy was due to bad blood between the Reels was employed as counsel of the creditors of a business house at Bishopville, and P. G. Bowman, Jr., was the agent of the assignee of the same house. Bowman refused to allow Keels' bill for services, on the ground that it was exporting. Hot words passed between them, and in which we have been used in the same house. Bowman refused to allow Keels' bill for services, on the ground that it was exporting the transfer of the boss browers trysoritized. The transfer of the boss browers trysoritized, the transfer of the boss browers trysoritized, the transfer of the boss browers trysoritized. bill for services, on the ground that it was ex-orbitant. Hot words passed between them, and finally blows were exchanged. They were sep-arated by friends, but later in the day Bowman again attacked Keels and Keels shot Bowman, slightly wounding him. This occurred on Dec. 19 and the feeling on both sides ran high. The Mayor, fouring trouble, decided to arrest all those connected with the affair and require them to give bonds to keep the peace. To this Capt. D. Keels, his son, John R. Keels, and K. Pennington che'rfully agreed, and went un-armed to Trial Justice Haynesworth's office, on the assurance of the constable that Bowman

on the assurance of the constable that Bowman would have no weapons. Capt. D. E. Keels was the first of the trio to Capt. D. E. Keels was the first of the trio to enter the office, and as he did so, G. Bowman, who was standing in front of him, fired at him three times in rapid succession. Bowman's friend, Walter J. Harby, then fired on Capt. Keels and shot him through the left wrist. Bowman fired one shot at the younger Keels and struck him in the fleshy part of the left arm. Justice Haynesworth, who was sitting in his chair, was struck just under the right eye by a pistol shot which penetrated the brain, ledging near the base of the skuli, behind the right ear, killing him almost instantly. Judge Haynesworth was the most popular man in Somter county. He was graduated from the State Military Academy just at the outbreak of the war, and enjoyed the distinction of having fired the first shot of the great conflict, namely, that against the steamer Star of the West.

Prince Bismarck presiding, resolved to resign if the Emperor should insist upon the publica-tion of his letter to accompany the promulga-

# tion of the Quinquennial Parliament law.

Aroused by the Papul Reseript. CORK, June 3 .- A monster meeting was CORK, June 3.—A monaser meeting was held in City Park here to-day to take action with reference to the Papul rescript. The meeting endorsed the resolutions adopted by the Irleh Bishops at their recent meeting in Dublin, Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., in a speech, said that the people had the support of the Bishops. The leaders of the Irich movement, he said, wished to drop the rescript agitation.

### but they would continue it if necessary. Dom Pedro Better.

MILAN, June 3.—The Emperor of Brazil is improving. He will start for Aix les Bains in the morning.

# Shot at a Plente,

YONKERS, June 3.-James Bradley is in a hospital suffering from a wound he received at the bands of William Murphy. The two men had been friends, but had quarrelied. They met last night at a plente in Fisher's Park, and the quarrel was renewed. Murphy shot Bradley in the right eye, destroying his sight. He has been arrested.

District Assembly 49. Entitles of Labor, met yesterday afternoon with Marter Warrania James E. Quinn in the chair. After three hours' seesion the assembly adjourned. The federates said afterward that there was not a ripple of discontent. They are preparing for the clash of arms that will follow the announcement on sanday, June 17, of the decision of the General Recentive Board on Quinn's case.

## NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1888.

# BOYCOTTERS HARD AT IT

ONLY THREE FOTES TO QUIT IN THE CENTRAL LABOR UNION.

The Brewerymen's Petition Sent Back Unrend-Indignant Speeches of No Avail-A Woman who Could Not Get a Hearing.

The Central Labor Union has determined to try to revive the boycott upon the pool browers. At its meeting in Clarendon Hall yesterday a resolution was passed instructing the Board of Trustees to have printed 100,000 circulars, which will have "Boycott pool beer" printed down the middle of the circular in large type. This will appear in smaller type:

The Central Labor Union urges all friends of honest labor to take notice that the following named beer brewers are in thorough harmony with workingmen's unions. Therefore we earnessly request that all such patronize only places where their product is sold. [Here follow the names of the brewers who have signed the agreement with their workmen.] A persistent boycott having been carried on against all members of the Journeymen Brewers' Union and other unions and friendly boss brewers by pool brewers for seven weeks, they having first locked out their union workmen with-

This will be dated June 4. and the seal of the Central Labor Union will be affixed. These circulars, it is expected, will be spread broadeast about the city to-night. Afterward, workingmen will be again appealed to not to enter saloons where pool beer is sold. It is said that with a week of warm weather the

said that with a week of warm weather the leaders of the Central Labor Union expect to bring the boss brewers to terms.

This line of action was decided on after a good deal of speechmaking. Louis Riege, who has dropped into the shoes of Emil Herbrand, as Secretary of the National Brewers Union, advised the delegates to lift the boycott and lot the starving brewery workmen return to work. They had been beaten, he said, and the best thing they could do was to return to the breweries.

James P. Archibald, Master Workman of the Painters' and Decorators' Union No. 220, Knights of Labor, said:

william A. Hotchkiss, delegate of the Trunkmakers' Union, and treasurer of the Central
Labor Union, said that it was about time to be
done with such silly talk.

In all this lockout, how many of the men that now
talk of sighting the lock between have come forward
talk of sighting the lock between have come forward
talk of sighting the locked out men! I have not
beard much in the way of centributions from other
timens. Let me ask, Have they ever lived up to the
judge not to drink pool over! Pool beer is drunk everywhere. No one refuses it. Yet these very men are
talking loudly about fully keeping of the boyout.
Is there any some in this? On one side are the starving
workingmen asking that the beyout be raised. On the
other side these talkers who are for keeping the boyout
any worse shape a mouth or two mouths from now!
Lat's have no nonsense. Let the men return to work if
raising of the boyout will asse them.
But they did not raise the boycott. There

Let's have no nonsense. Let the men return to work it raising of the beyout will save them.

But they did not raise the boycott. There were only three votes in favor of doing so. When the petitioners of the brewery workingmen who wanted to return to work were handed in the petitioners were denounced as "scales" not entitled to any consideration at all. Their communications were returned to them unread, with a message to the effect that the meeting was in no humor to listen to appeals got up by Secretary Seifert of the Brewers' Exchange and sont in by his paid tools. The workingmen went away towing tengeance. In about as peremptory fashion was Mme. Roedel, formerly proprietor of the International Assembly Rooms, on Twenty-seventh street, near Third avenue, hustled out of the hall. She told the reporters the story she wanted to tell the meeting.

Union say that this Mme, Roedel is "only a sharp, shrewd agent of the boss brewers trying to work the sympathy dodge." They also said that she was once a mind reader, and told fortunes to the unsophistical at Fourieenth street and Sixth avenue. She admits this, but she says also that she is a human being, and entitled to the protection of the laws.

Isaae Wood, Recording Secretary, said that the steps of officers of the Central Labor Union had been dogged by men in the employ of Lawyer Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the boss brewers, who wanted to serve them with papers in a civil suit for damages for boycotting the boss brewers. Lawyer Untermyer told a ruporter of Tag Sun the other day that he was going to Europe for the summer, and felt certain that no such steps as Mr. Wood hints at were to be taken.

An answer was read at the meeting to Corresponding Secretary Ernest Bohm's letter to President Cleveland, complaining of the action of Collector Magone and the Commissioners of Emigration in admitting the marble cutters from Carrara, Italy, some time ago. The answer came from Isaac Maynard, Assistant Seretary of the Treasury, The letters say that the communication from Ernest Bohm has been referred to Collector Magone, and also says: In reference to the subject of your communication, your attention is respectfully called to the law problidic

In reference to the subject of your communication, your attention is respectfully called to the law problitting the importing of foreign laborers under contract. It will be observed by a careful reading of this law that after the immigrants are allowed to land the Treasury Department has no further jurisdiction. In the matter of the orienting parties it is made the duty of the District Attorney of the United States to prosecute them all at the expense of the United States.

of the West.

EMPEROR FREDERICK IMPROVED.

He Passes a Better Night and Spends Much
Time Out of Doors.

Berlin, June 3.—The Emperor passed a
better night last night. His lassitude is gone.
He drove in the Wild Park with the Empress
at 10 o'clock this morning, and afterward spent
a good deal of time in the castle garden and in the park. At 6 P. M. he drove in an open carriage with the Empress and Dr. Mackenzie to the marble palace to visit the Crown Prince, remaining an hour.

THE CRISIS IN GERMANY.

Bismarck and the Cosnell Threatened to Resign in a Certain Event.

Berlin, June 3.—The Cologne Gazette says that the Council, at a meeting on Friday, Prince Bismarck presiding, resolved to resign if the Empress should misst upon the publication of his letter to accompany the promulgation of the Quinquennial Parliament law.

SENT A ROOSTER OVER NIAGARA

# SENT A ROOSTER OVER NIAGARA. It Killed him, but Potts and Bazlett Think They Will Try it Themselves.

BUFFALO, June 3 .- Potts and Hazlett, who distinguished themselves once by going through the perilous Niagara whirlpool rapids in a small barrel, have resolved to perform a much more dangerous feat, that of going over the Niagara cataract in the little craft. They made some preliminary experiments to-day. The barrel was is unched this morning in iChip-The barrel was launched this morning in [Chippewa Creek, not far from the upper rapids, and towed to the centre of the current which feeds the Horseshoe Falls. The cask had been ballasted with sand, and a bantam rooster was placed in it before the air valve was closed. Half an hour clapsed before the barrel went over the brink. In five seconds it reappeared in the boiling torrent below and rapidly drifted into Bass Back eddy, adangerous spot, where it whirled around from noon until nearly 5 o'clock. Then it was carried toward the Maid of the Mist landing, where it was picked up by some boatmen. The ballast had st 'tted, and the rooster was dead and dismemb red. The experiment was witnessed by a large crowd of people.

Mr. Potts said that clither he or his partner would undoubtedly undertake to go over the falls next sunds. The ballast would be better excurse, and at the barrel showed only one mark of having come in contact with a teck, he left that the trip would be safer than many people thought.

ople thought.

The Cleanest Houses to New York Are those where Pyle's Pearline was L. od -Adu.

# THE QUESTION OF BAIL.

French and American Fishermen and th Newfoundland Restrictive Act.

WASHINGTON, June 3 .- An Ottawa corre spondent of the Toronto Mail gives a high Dominion official as his authority for regarding the modus vicendi as a gracious Canadian concession, since "the power of bringing that into operation lay with the Government and Parlia-ment of Canada." Accordingly, it would seem

ment of Canada." Accordingly, it would seem that this act of generosity might be withdrawn by the Dominion at will; and, in fact, the same correspondent announces that "the modus evenda will be in lorce for the stipulated two years, or for a less period it the Canadian Government should decide to shorten the term."

Meanwhile one possible cause of complaint against American fishermen who may take out itcenses to buy built seems already to have been found. A St. Johns correspondent of the Montreal Gazelle puts it in this way:

Now it is reported from St. Pierre that a few American fishing vessels after procuring bait, oatensibly for their own usa, in Fortune hay, touched at St. Pierre, and sold certain quantities to the French, receiving, of course, high prices. Mr. Futnam str. nity reproduces such interferences with our efforts to protect ourselves from the encroachments of the bounty-led French ishermen, as being at once unjust and a violation of the comity which exists between this colony and the United States. Should the practice again be resorted to we can check it by limiting the quantity of bait that American vessels can purchase to the amount actually required for their own use. We can do this by more actual proclassing of bait. Jodge Prowee will be disposed to act so dishonoraby by adding our rivals to retider our Bait act null and void.

The Judge Prowse here referred to is a sti-

The Judge Prowse here referred to is a stipendiary magistrate of St. Johns, so deriving his title, who was recently sent to Fortune Bay in charge of the cruisers to prevent violations of Newioundland's Bait act. The squadron is still there in charge of a sub-inspector. It seems to have been successful in preventing the export of tait from Fortune Bay to St. Pierre, and the correspondent of the Montreal Gazette gives rather an exultant account of the working of the act:

Gazelle gives rather an exultant account of the working of the act:

So far it has been only necessary to imprison one man for infrincement of the act. The French have been in streats ratis for want of bait. They never seriously anteinated that our act could be enforced. They calculated that eitheir the Fortune hay people would defy the law and supply them as before or that they could procure bait elsowhere. In both expectations they have been disappointed. For a time 8t, teorge's Bay was obstructed by ice, and when it disappeared the herring to any extent at the Magdalen Islanda. They are by this time convinced that for the successful prosecution of their liank fishery they are dependent on supplies of bait from our shorea. We shall take care not to lose the vantage ground we have gained, or to part with the control of our fisheries, which we have won after a hard struggle. It now remains for the French to make a movement in connection with this matter, if they wish to secure in the future supplies of bait, the initiative is with them.

As the case now stands, the French at New-

As the case now stands, the French at New-foundland are even worse off than our own countrymen in the matter of procuring balt, since there is a direct prohibition against their supplying themselves with it by nurchase. The complaint made against the French is that their Government gives their fishermen boun-ties which enable them to compare to the dis-advantage of Canadians in the European mar-kels. The bounty amounts to about 50 per cent, on the value of the fish, and the people of Newloundland argue that this enables them to rell fish caught on Canadian coasts at a price

cent, on the value of the fish, and the people of Newfoundland argue that this enables them to reell fish caught on Canadian coasts at a price which will not cover the cost of taking them, relying on the Government subsidy alone for their profit. It is alleged that during the last three or four years the Canadians have been seriously inneeded in their former markets in Srain. Pertugal, and northern Italy by fish caught by the French under their system.

Last year Newfoundland passed a law prohibiting the sale of bait to foreigners, intending to use this as a lever for foreing the French to abandon their system of bounties. Indeed it was constantly declared that if the French would consent to withdraw their bounties, the restriction on the sale of bait should be removed. The British Government at first refused, or at least he-stated, to sanction this curious method of bringing a pressure to bear upon the fishing policy of France. A temporary disallowance of the bill was given on the specific ground that the French had gone to great expense in fitting out for the Newfoundland fisheries during the then current year. France also vigorously protested against any such exclusion from the purchase of bait as inhosoitable. But when the Newfoundland Legislature respacted the Bait bill, applying it to the year 1885, the British Government approved it, in \*plu of the protests of France. The bill was drawn up in a way to exclude all foreigners from the purchase of bait at will, but the modus riventis, of course, enables Americans to buy bait in Newfoundland as elsewhere, provided they are willing to pay the price of the license. Now we already have the singular rumor that some of those American vessels that are able to buy bait are indemnifying themselves by reselling it to the French at higher prices. This suggests that even the modus viewid, on which the Canadians are pluming themselves, may have its drawbacks.

# PRINCE BONAPARTE IN TOWN.

### A Nephew of Napaleon L Comes Here to Visit an Anthropological Congress,

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the French steamer La Gascogne was Prince Roland Napoleon Bonaparte, whose Congress, which will begin at Columbia Colthe direction of the New York Academy of Prince Bonaparte was found last evening at the Hoffman House. He is a tail man, and wears a heavy black moustache. He is 30 years old, and a widower. His wife, who was the wears a neavy back moissace. He is 30 years ago, leaving him a large fortune.

Prince Roland Napoleon Bonaparte is the second son of Lucien Bonaparte, brother of Napoleon L. and is therefore cousin to Plon Plon. He was born on May 10, 1858, and was educated at the Military School of St. Cyr. By the application of the law expelling the Princes Lom France, his name was scratched from the army list of 1886, although he was permitted to live in France in consequence of his intelligibility to the threne.

The Prince takes, no part in polities, but devotes himself wholly to science. He is the author of a number of works on anthropology, among his best known books are "Les Habitants Surinan" and "The First Views of the Eruption of Krakatos."

"As soon as I got here," said the Prince last night. "I determined to walk to the hotel with the aid of a chart of the city which had been given me, Leaving my secretary and my interference to look after the baggangs I started off with my librarian. M. Eccard, to find my way in a strange city. I reached the hotel without my difficulty, and without inquiring once for informaticm.

"One day I read in a paper that there was to

any difficulty, and without inquiring once for information.

"One day I read in a paper that there was to be an Authropological Congress here in June," the Prince said further, "said I at once said to Beauvoir, Beauvoir, I will go to that, It is a good chance to see Arreften. I shall stay here through the Session of the Congress, and then push on. I don't know yet where I shall go,"

Gen. A. R. Lawton. American Minister to Austria, and his wife arrived also on La Gascogne from Havre on a six weeks' leave of absence. Speaking of Mr. Blaine yesterday Mr. Lawton said the Maine statesman was rapidly aging, and did not have the appearance of a well man.

### well man. Among the other arrivals by La Gascogne was James Gordon Beanett. A Paster Turned Out of Church. Poston, June 3 .- The past week has witnessed a serious disturbance in the affairs of

the Second Presbyterian Church here. The Rev. Theodore Benizley has been supplying the puipit for a year. At a parish meeting last week it was voted not to employ him any longer. The parish clerk so notified him, and also in-formed him that the church would be closed to-day. Mr. Leaksley appounced that he would to-day. Mr. Leaksley announced that he would preach in the building despite the notice, and the parish committee had new locks put on the doors, and a policeman was stationed there to prevent any one entering.

This morning the janitor attempted to put a key in the lock. The policeman warned him to desist, whereupon he threw the policeman over the fence. By this time a crowd of several hundred persons had sathered, and Mayor Titcomb ordered them to disperse. The Rev. Mr. Beaizley having put in an appearance asceeded the steps and offered prayer. He then made a few remarks and the gathering dispersed.

The trouble will probably be carried into the courts.

Dr. McGlynn said to the Anti-Poverty Society in Cooper Union last night: "If because you are a member of this society any petry little despot, any I'll not give you absolution, you may say to him, with perhaps more of force than respect. Heen your absolution, is the also union yours to give? Ind you buy it And how much did you any for it! "Applause." At the also union yours as give? Ind you buy it And how much did you any for it! "Applause." At the also with the individual as it was position as it your him. He servant thrught as it "They say Parnell's movement names of the land of because Farnell in a Protest much and the same of the land of the lan

# SHERIDAN AGAIN WORSE

AFTER A HOPEFUL DAY HE HAS BAD TURN IN THE EVENING.

The Siens that Usually Precede Falluce of Heart Action Rescent-Physicians Work-ing Blard to Ward Off the Danger-The Case Complicated by Liver Discase.

WASHINGTON, June 3 .- This has been the best day Gen. Sheridan has had since be was taken ill. His condition is summed up by one of the doctors, who is quoted as saying that 'he is better only because he is no worse, During the day he was apparently recovering. but the doctors would admit no more than that his condition remained the same. There are several stories floating about to-night. One is that the doctors are quarrelling, another that the General's kidneys are badly affected, and still another that Dr. Lincoln yesterday performed the operation of inserting a hollow needle into the lungs. A morning paper gives a circumstantial account of how the doctor punctured the General's lungs and extracted the accumulations. Those friends who are In attendance upon the General will not admit the truth of the story. In fact they deny it, but the general public have come to the conclusion, rightfully or not, that Dr. Lincoln is wholly responsible for the General's improved

As evidence of this they point to the fact that the patient has had no bad attack since Dr. Lincoln was called into the case. Since then he has had no recurrence of heart failure, but has been to all appearances improved. The doctors think that the weather of yesterday and to-day has had much to do with the im-provement. It has been delightfully cool, with fresh breeze and bright sunshine, and not only the sick man but all the people in his house have been wonderfully refreshed by the change from clouds and rains.

At the General's residence during the day there was a decided change in the looks of everybody and everything. The deep gloom that has surrounded it for two weeks had lifted, and an air of joyousness had succeeded. Mrs. Sheridan has obtained much needed rest within the past lew days; so have Cols. Blunt and Kellogg, and the other friends who have been in such constant attendance. From inquiry among the doctors and inmates of the house, it would actually seem as though complete recovery was a possibility. Considering the desperate character of the disease, how-ever, this seems hardly possible, and it is likely that a recurrence of the attack of heart failure may be experienced at any time.

To-night, however, there was an unfavorable

may be experienced at any time.

To-night, however, there was an unfavorable change in the General's condition. After passing an unusually comfortable day he had a bad turn just before 10 o'clock. It does not seem to be so much heart failure this time as trouble with his breathing and an increased pulse. The doctors trankly stated this in their bulletin, and beyond this nothing can be learned at Gen. Sheridan's residence. The people there are more reticent than ever, but it is very plain to see that they all regard the situation as very serious again. Soon after the discouraging bulletin was issued Dr. Lineoin was sent for and Col. Blunt drove off in a cab. He would say nothing except that the General was not as comfortable as he had been.

The news of the change quickly spread about town, and revived the feeling of anxiety and suspense which had gradually disappeared with the encouraging symptoms of the post day or two. While nothing definite is known there is a general feeling that a decided change for the worse is at hand.

Drs. O'Reilly, Byrne, and Yarrow left the house during the afternoon, as everything was moving so smoothly as not to require their presence, and Dr. Matthews alone remained to watch over the sick man. Nothing to lessen the hopes that he would recover occurred until 8 o'clock, when the General's breathing, which had been quite easy during the day and marked by an absence of that rattling in the throat which was noticeable yesterday, became more labored. His pulse also increased in trequency, and his temperature rose two degrees, to 100. These changes were noticed with alarm, and once more renewed the grave apprehensions which have been felt by the family and physicians at various times. Previous attacks of heart failure, one of the physicians said had been preceded by similar changes in the General's condition, and sieps were immediately taken to counternet any tendency toward a recurrence of the trouble, Oxysen gas was administered, but its effects were not guickly visible, and the Genera

influence.
At 9 o'clock there had been no recurrence of the trouble, and the physicians, while apprehensive and all at their patient's bedside, were hopeful that none would occur. The situation is again, however, one of anxiety and dread, and it is impossible to say what the night may is again, however, one of anxiety and dread, and it is impossible to say what the night may develop. The tendency of the trouble to recur is discouraging to the physicians and a constant source of alarm to the family, as it shows that, although a constlerable period may elapse between the attacks, yet their return is always to be dreaded. The General is very weak, and no stronger, if, nudeed, quite as strong, as before the last attack. Each attack heretofore has been worse than the preceding one, and it is feared that the General may finally become so weak as to be forced to succume.

This bulletin was issued at 9:20 P. M.:

Gen. Sheridan passed a sat stactory day. Since 8 o'clock this evening there have been some unfavorable changes in the puise and respiration.

Gen. Sheridan's case is further complicated

octock this evening there have been some unravorable changes in the pulse and respiration.

Gen. Sheridan's case is further complicated by chronic disease of the liver. That organ has become reduced in size and harder and more dense than in its normal condition. The effect of this has been to seriously impair the usefulness of the organ. Nothing can be done, it is said, to cure this state of affairs, though the progress of the disease can be arrested and relief given by a low course of diet and rigid discipline. In consequence of this comparised state of the liver measures have been taken to keen the kidneys and bowels open.

It is not believed that the General has kidney disease. He was examined both in New York and Washington for this disease, and its existence as an organic disease was not found. The kidneys baye, however, along with other parts of the body, become congested through inefficient circulation of the blood. The President takes great interest in Gen. Sherdan's case, and a copy of nearly every buildtin issued is sent to him.

This builetin was issued at midnicht:

Gen. Sherdan's raise and respiration are about as they were before the last buildtin. His condition is better, lie is now sleeping questy.

PHILADELPHIA, June 3,—Prof. William Peperson who was in consultation of Priday worn.

they were before the last botterin. His condition is better. He is now steeping questly.

PHILADELPHIA. June 3.—Prof. William Pepper, who was in consultation on Friday morning with the physicians in attendance upon Gen. Sheridan, said this latermoon that since his return to this city he had been in constant telegraphic communication with the physicians. The recent progress of the case, he sait, although still marked by very alarming symptoms, has not been such as to decrease or to call for any decided change of treatment. It is true that the urine contains albumen, it has done so for some days. This, like every other point in the case, his been critically studied all along by his physicians. It is impossible for such disturbance of circulation and emporaement of blood to occur, as have marked this case, without the kidneys suffering, and without the appearance of more or less albumen in the urine. Thus far repeated chemical and microscopical analyses have failed to prove the existence of organic disease. Every effort is being made to decrease the concestion of the kidneys and to promote their activity. It is needless to add that, if the case were to become further angravated by any serious kidney councileation, if would greatly add to the immediate and prospective danger."

# SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The Crystal Sait Company's works at Warsaw, N. Y. were burned on Saturday night. Loss \$100.000. John Bright is steadily improving. He siseps well. Pierce & Coleman's lumber yard in Davion, O., was nurned yesterday. Loss \$50.000.

Robert Reidy and Boyd Gunner, aged respectively 15, and 13 years, were waiting point some loose logs in the river at Wilkesbarre yesterday, when Guinter slipped and fed in, and Boud endayored so resolve him but both were drowned. The boys were sone of prominent citizens, young counter's father being cark of the court.

# JOZZINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Eighty-two axcise arrests yesterday.

A dozen artists called at Folice Headquarters yesterday with Assistant District Attorney Davis and housed at the speek pictures of the titerest His Jeber. They will give testimony at her trial, which begins to-day.
George Smith, a homeloss man about 45 years old, was knesced down by a stranger with whom he had a dispute in front. Would had place yesterday. His shift was fracture. He was taken to chambers litred. However, the was taken to chambers litred. However, the his place yesterday. His shift was fracture. The Fresident of the full is Mr. J. F. Kocher, was seen weight of also pounds did not in the least prevent him from jumples a four-foot lense or joining in the dancture. He is also President of the Turkey and Liberty Clobs and was presented by the latter on Ture-day less with a gold badge.

### THE GARIBALDI MEMORIAL A Brenze Statue of the Italian Patriot to

be Unveiled Te-day. This morning at 10 o'clock a statue of Garibaldi is to be unveiled in Washington square

with imposing ceremonies.
In 1882, soon after Garibaldi's death, the Pro gresso Italo-Americano opened a subscription list in its columns for the erection of a monu-ment to the memory of this great "patriot, warrior, and liberator," as his countrymen are fond of describing him. Subscriptions ranging from five cents to thousands of dollars rapidly



italian societies in the United States and the roughout lialy. Baron Saverlo Italy at Washington.

Will speak in the name of the Italian Government. Several members of the committee also represent large Italian institutions, or are men of prominence in Italy and other countries. The ceremony to-day will therefore be of universal as well as of local interest to Italians.

The statue is of brenze, and represents Garibaldi in the act of drawing his sword to advance on the foe. It is of heroic size. 8 feet 10 Inches in height, and weighs over 17,600 pounds.

The exercises at the unveiling will begin at 10 A. M. with musical selections by th. Slessio and Conterno's band. At 11 A. M. the inaugural speech by the President of the committee, Signor V. Polidori, will be made, and the presentation of the menument to the city will be made by Signor Carlo Barsotti. The the presentation of the monument to the city will be made by Signor Carlo Barsotti. The gift will be accepted by the Mayor, after which the unveiling will take place to the muste of Garibaldi's war march played by thirty bands. The exercises will close at 12:30 with a review of the Italian military and civil societies and foreign guests, 6, A, R, posts, French societies, &c., by the Mayor, the Italian Minister, and other authorities and honorary members of the Garibaldi Society. Garibaldi Society.

## A FALSE ACCUSATION.

# It Looks as if a Colored Creditor has been Playing a Sharp Game.

Inspector Lang of the Jersey City police received a telegram on Saturday night purporting to have been sent by Sheriff Demorest of Bergen county, requesting him to look out for a negro who had assaulted a little girl at Little Ferry, Bergen county. Yesterday morning Policeman Geotts saw a colored man get off an Eric Railroad train at the ferry answering the description of the man telegraphed for. He arrested him, and Sheriff Bemorest was asked by telegraph to send some one to try to identify him. In the afternoon two negroes called at the station and asked to see the prisoner. He was brought out, and one of them said to him:

"Where is that money you stoke from us."

The prisoner, who said he was Joe Sultan, replied that he had it with him, all but a few dollars. The man who asked the question told him if he would give up what he had let he would be let go, sultan agreed. Sergeant fleath called a hult, however, and said the prisoner was in his keeping on a charge of criminal assault.

"On the circle folks won't press that charge." Bergen county, requesting him to look out for

"Oh, the girl's folks won't press that charge," "Oh the girl's folks won't press that charge," said one of the men.

The Sergeant told them if they wanted to make a deal with the prisoner they would have to do it to-day in court, and the men left without giving their names. Half an hour afterward a despatch was received from Sheriff Demorest asking for an explanation of the telegram sent bim. He knew of no assault having been committed in Bergen county.

# TOU DON'T OWN YOUR WIFE,

Mother's University Wants You. "Your Honor I thought and have been informed, that a man has a right to go where stays." said Charles A. King of 203 East 117th street, to Justice Gorman in the Yorkville Po-lice Court yesterday. "You have no right to follow your wife if she

"You have no right to follow your wife if she does not want you," retailed the Justice, "A wife has a right to go to her lather's house or elsewhere, if she prefers it to living with you, and you must not annoy her or the people with whom she is stopping.

King's eyes were suddenly opened as to the law, He is a man 22 years old, and his handsome young wire left him and went home to her parents at 20! Last Fifty-third street. King called there, and when told he was not wanted he returned to go, and declared he would stay there as long as his wife did. Her father, Mr. Ryan, had him arrested. He was bound over to keep the peace.

Lewis A. Myers died at his residence, 87 North

Lewis A. Myers died at his residence, 87 North Portland avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday. He was a member of the Kings county Board of Supervisors for several years and was the Assemblymen from the Ninh district in 1883.

Dudley M. Mills of the jewelry firm of Mills & Coloman died on Saturday in his 4th year. He was horn in Mil-burn, N. J., and was a brother of the late Abour Mills, for many years the President of the 18th Joyles Savings Bank, and of the late Juseph T. Mills, a lawyer. United states Dustrict Judge 18, it Torner died at Austin, Tex. on Saturday of Bright's disease.

# THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

FATE OF THE BOOMS OF VICE-PRESE. DENTIAL CANDIDATES.

All of Them Have Run on Songs Except Those of Thurman and Gray—The Roos sters Keeping Up a Mard Fight for Their Favorite, but the Old Roman Secund to Take the Lead—The Tarlif Finnk in the Fintierm will Not Endorse the Mills Bill, but will in a General Way Urge a Beduction of Taxation and a Revision of the Tariff Laws-The Day to St. Louis. Sr. Louis, June 3 .- The greatest curiosity

to most of the delegates is the mighty Missis-

sippl, swollen grandly by the rainy sesson, and rolling its vast volume of water swiftly past the city. It is not quite so muddy as when the delegates first arrived last week. I is rapidly clearing. When the sun gilded its surface this morning it looked less like mucilage and more as water looks in the East. On its whirling eddies were seen shattered. islands of logs, broken timber, sticks, boughs, and planks. There seemed no end to them, and the delegates lined the levee to watch them speed past. The Western men easily recognized in the latter the debris of the boom built for John C. Black of Illinois. They said it had gone to pieces since they left their homes. They thought the snag in its path had been put there by the Administration, which did not want to be connected with any except the leading candidates. Other logs and splinters were seen to be branded with the name of Stevenson, whose boom struck the same snag. The Indiana men, who have launched the Gray boom, were only amused at the mishap to the other log rafts. They acted as though they felt no fear for their boom, but it was noted that they kept tinkering it up all day, tightening the chains that held it together, and flying around to the headquarters of the delegates of all the other States, urging them to take passage on it and help steer it to the Vico-Presidency. The Oregon delegates launched a tiny little boom for Gov. Pennoyer. It floated, but it did not catch the current. It clung to the shore, and the wags looking on christened it the l'ennyroyal boom and had great fun over it. The Oregon boomers kept their patience. They said they were to have an election on Tuesday, when their State would show a de-ereased liepublican vote or a Democratic victory, and when they announced the result in the Convention on Wednesday all will take

passage on the Pennyroyal raft.

Doe Ames, who came within a few hundred. votes of being elected Governor of Minnesota two years ago, was down on the levee starting a boom with one log of Minnesota pine just no the bells were summoning the people of Et. Louis to church. He asked what the Ponnoyor boom was, as he saw the Oregoniana poling is away from the levee.

Why it's the boom," said Napoleon Davis, of a man who cut down the Blaine majority 3,000 votes in 1881, and he can do better next time. His name is Sylvester Pennover." Dr. Ames was wrathy. He got red in the face,

and pounded the air.
"What's the matter," said he, "with a man who cut the Plaine vote down 40,000 votes, and can entry Minnesota. Wisconsin, lows, a.-A. Michigan?" He meant himself.

But all the white the boomers were busy with their little raits. The great Thurman boom was swinging majestically out in the current-a vast field of logs. They were old and mossgrown, and the chains on the binders were rusty. There were great rents and openings in the boom, but it was holding within its frame, and was so large that it covered the queerest thing about it was that though it was put together of Ohio lumber the Ohio men said they did not launch it, and some of them were quite angry at its having been floated. These were the men belonging to the McLean Inction, and the men from Columbus that Mr. Thurman bore down in the recent election frank in a. All the boomers of every sort said that the choice of the New Yorkers would be the raft that would make the voyage for the Vice-Presidency, but the low hew Yorkers who vere here-Graes, Cooper, Baines, O'Brion, Socats, and Consa-were not willing to express their preferences. They said they understood that Tammany Hall was for the Taurman boom, but wouldn't know about the rest until Monday.

Administration gave the lie to the ru-The Administration gave the lie to the rammor that the President has demanded Thurman by showing distinct division among thomselves. For instance, Mr. Gorman rather leans toward Gray; Grace won't declare irruly for Thurman; Edward Cooper seems to think it will be Thurman, but shows no ontinusiant George Raines is for Stevenson; lienry Watterson, who reflects Carlisle, is for Stevenson' or Gray's boom, while Morrison treats the Thurman boom with contempt, and says it Thurman is it to run now, he himself expects to be a candidate in the year of our Lord 1924, when he arrives at Mr. Thurman's age. William L. Scott, to whom the incoming delegates all go for tips on the stinution, seems to waver between Thurman and Gray, as though fearful that he might commit Mr. Cleveland to one or the other. One of his friends said that Mr. Scott's personal professence is for Gray, but that there were exhibiterations that might lend him to declare for Thurman at the proper time. The shrewdest men here to-lay, who are from New York or who recresent close interest in the Administration, lament the rumor that Mr. Cleveland favor Thurman, because, they say, that polley should promat New York and the President to leave to the West the choice of the man for second place.

This is not geing to be a representative Na-

Portisand avenue, Brooklyn on Sautraia. He was a member of the Singe county Band of Supreviour term distributed and the Singe county Band of Supreviour term of the Singe design of the Singe County Band of Supreviour term of the Singe design of the Singe County Band of the Singer Band of the Singer